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Agenda item 30
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 8 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to the letter dated 10 October 2003, A/58/433-S/2003/991, I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 19 to 24, 27 and 31 October and 9, 10, 12 and 14 to 19 November 2003, as follows.

On 19 October 2003, three formations of a total of 10 F-4, one CN-235 and two C-130 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

(a) The three formations of F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR and violated the international air traffic regulations, flying over the shore of the occupied area of Cape Apostolos Andreas, from where they departed in easterly direction;

(b) Of the two C-130 Turkish military aircraft, one violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the occupied area of Cape Apostolos Andreas, during its departure and return from an easterly direction, while the other C-130 violated airspace of the Republic of Cyprus only during its departure;

(c) The CN-235 Turkish military aircraft patrolled the shore of the occupied area of Cape Apostolos Andreas in a search and rescue mission, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, from where it departed towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 20 October 2003, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violating the international air traffic regulations and the Nicosia FIR flew over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko.

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On 21 October 2003, four F-4 and two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft, coming from the FIR of Ankara in two formations, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The formation of the four F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, coming from the maritime area of Cape Apostolos Andreas in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus, violating the international air traffic regulations. Two of the aircraft exited in an easterly direction, while the other two returned towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) One of the two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, flying over the occupied area of Cape Apostolos Andreas and violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus. The other CN-235 taking off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and overflew the occupied area of Mesaoria.

On 22 October 2003, four F-4 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft in two formations entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations as follows:

(a) One formation of four F-4 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR from an easterly direction and exited towards the FIR of Ankara, while the other formation coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the Nicosia FIR and exited in a reverse direction;

(b) The CN-235 coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the Nicosia FIR and patrolled the shore of the occupied area of Cape Apostolos Andreas in a search and rescue mission before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 23 October 2003, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and flew over the occupied areas of Kyrenia and Mesaoria before landing at the same airport.

On 24 October 2003, 10 F-4 in three formations, two CN-235 and two C-16 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The three formations of the F-4 Turkish military aircraft coming from an easterly direction entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) One of the two CN-235 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara patrolled the shore of the occupied area of Cape Apostolos Andreas in a search and rescue mission, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus. The other took off from the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, and flew over the occupied area of Mesaoria. Both CN-235 Turkish military aircraft exited towards the FIR of Ankara;

(c) The two C-160 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, and overflew the occupied area of Cape Apostolos Andreas before exiting in an easterly direction, from where they returned in a reverse direction.

On 27 October 2003, one COUGAR Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, and flew over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing first at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko and then at the illegal airport of Krini.

On the same day, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations before exiting in a westerly direction.

On 31 October 2003, four RF-4 Turkish military aircraft coming in one formation from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations before exiting in a westerly direction.

On 9 November 2003, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, and flew over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it departed on the same day in a reverse direction.

On 10 November 2003, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, and flew over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it departed on the same day in a reverse direction.

On 12 November 2003, three C-130 and two C-160 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and overflew the occupied area of Mesaoria, as follows:

(a) The two C-130 Turkish military aircraft landed at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where they departed on the same day in a reverse direction. The third C-130 landed at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where it departed on the same day in a reverse direction;

(b) The two C-160 Turkish military aircraft landed at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where they departed on the same day in a reverse direction.

On 14 November 2003, 10 NF-5 in three formations and one C-130 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, and flew over the occupied area of Kyrenia and Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 15 November 2003, eight NF-5 Turkish military aircraft in two formations took off from the illegal airport of Tymbou, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and overflew the occupied areas of Kyrenia and Mesaoria before landing at the same airport.

On 16 November 2003, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft, one CN-235 and one aircraft of unknown type entered the Nicosia FIR, flying over the occupied area of Mesaoria, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, and flew over the occupied area of Mesaoria

before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, from where they departed on the same day in a reverse direction.

On 17 November 2003, 10 NF-5 Turkish military aircraft in two formations, two C-130 and one aircraft of unknown type flew in the FIR of Nicosia, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The 10 NF-5 Turkish military aircraft, flying in two formations, and one of the two C-130s took off from the illegal airport of Tymbou, overflew the occupied area of Mesaoria before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The Turkish military aircraft of unknown type coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the FIR of Nicosia and flew over the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko;

(c) The other C-130 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the Nicosia FIR and overflew the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou.

On 17 and 18 November 2003, one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type and one C-130 Turkish military aircraft took off from the illegal airports of Lefkoniko and Tymbou, respectively, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, and flew over the occupied area of Mesaoria before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 19 November 2003, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, and overflew the occupied area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou, from where it took off on the same day and departed in a reverse direction.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest all the above-mentioned violations of the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, which violations are contrary to international law as well as to Security Council resolutions on Cyprus. We sincerely hope that the Government of Turkey will respect the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus and will refrain from further violations. We also hope that the Government of Turkey will change its negative stance and contribute substantively to the efforts for a just and functional solution to the Cyprus problem, on the basis of United Nations resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 30, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas D. **Mavroyiannis**

United Nations S/2003/1164

Security Council

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10 December 2003

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Letter dated 10 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the satisfaction of the Government of the Republic of Rwanda following the peaceful return from the Democratic Republic of the Congo of the Commander of the Forces Combattantes Abacunguzi (FOCA), together with more than 100 officers and men, on 14 November 2003.

This event was indeed welcomed by the Government of the Republic of Rwanda as an important milestone in its efforts to unite and reconcile the Rwandan people and, indeed, in the consolidation of the peace process taking place in the Great Lakes Region.

The event did provoke a subsequent strong wish from other combatants to return peacefully to Rwanda, thus paving a sound path to the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement or repatriation (DDRRR) process, which is considered by the Government of the Republic of Rwanda as the cornerstone of the total stabilization of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and of the Great Lakes Region as a whole.

The Government of Rwanda would, however, like to once again express its concerns regarding those genocidaires who chose to continue with armed conflict and who, from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, have been continuously obstructing the DDRRR process.

These hardliners have indeed been forcibly preventing from returning to Rwanda many ex Forces armées rwandaises (FAR)/Interahamwe combatants who showed their readiness to give up their arms and to proceed in the footprints of their former Commander.

The Government of the Republic of Rwanda would like to urge the international community in general, and the Security Council in particular, to strongly and openly condemn these negative forces and undertake appropriate measures to dismantle their network and to bring them to justice.

The identification of the leaders of this hardliner wing is attached herewith (see annex).

03-64980 (E) 101203

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Stanislas **Kamanzi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 10 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

List of ex FAR/Interahamwe hardliners

1. Col. Aloys Ntiwiragaba, alias Omar, based in the Sudan.
2. Col. Mudacumura (Commander of FOCA).
3. Ndayambaje Aimable, alias Limbana (commanded the Bwindi operation).
4. Nizeyimana Wenceslas (Major), based in Kampala.
5. Hakizabera Christopher (Brussels).
6. Nshimiyimana Alexis (Vienna).
7. Kanyamibwa Felicien (United States of America).
8. Higiro Jean Marie Vianney (United States of America).
9. Mujyambere.
10. Hakizimana Appollinaire.
11. Mungu Seraphin.
12. Gaston Iyamuremye.

United Nations S/2003/1165

Security Council

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10 December 2003
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Letter dated 3 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the speech to the nation delivered by H.E. Mr. Laurent Gbagbo, President of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, concerning recent developments in the Ivorian crisis (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and its annex issued as an official document of the Security Council under the item entitled "Situation in Côte d'Ivoire".

(*Signed*) Philippe D. **Djangone-Bi**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-64998 (E) 111203 111203

Annex to the letter dated 3 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Speech to the Nation by President Laurent Gbagbo

Men and women of Côte d'Ivoire, my dear compatriots,

Since the war broke out I have been listening to you, especially in the last few weeks when you have been coming from every region of the country to comfort me with your fraternal visits. I have listened to you. I have understood you. You have all asked me to preserve the institutions of the Republic and our collective dignity while, at the same time, keeping alive all chances for peace.

Such is the symbolic value of the various articles you have given me. This evening I should like to pay tribute to this mobilization of provincial Côte d'Ivoire and to your noble spirit.

Dear compatriots,

The war is not yet over. Our country remains divided and the rebels are still in arms. However, since 4 July 2003, when there was a solemn and moving ceremony, the arms have fallen silent. I am happy that they continue to remain silent. They will be silent forever and Côte d'Ivoire will soon be whole again. That is your wish, that is the wish of us all. That has been the purpose of my battle, ever since this fratricidal conflict, as vain as it has been devastating, began.

This evening, I should like to invite each and every one of you to look within himself/herself and to ponder on the state in which our country finds itself. We have no right, in the eyes of history, to let this situation of uncertainty, where there is neither war nor peace, continue. We must go forward towards peace without delay, without calculation and trusting in one another.

It is a message of unity and of hope that I bring you here this evening. I am calling on the entire nation to mobilize and to make the last efforts needed so that the country may return to the path of unity and of prosperity.

During the night of 18/19 September 2002, we all discovered, to our dismay, that war was possible in Côte d'Ivoire. The more I think about it, the more convinced I am that the primary cause of this war is rejection of democracy.

Democracy means that whoever wins the elections gets to govern the country and to implement his programme while respecting the opinions and the expectations of the opposition. Democracy also means respect for democratic institutions and the people who embody these institutions. I should like to repeat, this evening, that I am committed to democracy.

In opting for the democratic way in Côte d'Ivoire, we did not bow to what was fashionable; while still in the opposition, we were calling for a peaceful transition, in 1983, in order to get away from the one-party system. Côte d'Ivoire is destined to be a democracy and whoever seeks to divert it from the road to democracy brings ruin on the State and misfortune to society, a society that is multi-ethnic and made up of people with different and varied cultures.

Nature and history have decided that it will be so. We have no single ethnic group that is large, demographically, to impose its will by sheer weight of numbers. Accordingly, we are forced into solidarity and cooperation to implement any nationwide plan.

It is because they failed to understand the democratic issues of our history that some people tried to tip our nation into chaos. But the people of Côte d'Ivoire as a whole — the army, the women, the young people, the political leaders, the President of the Republic — have shown the entire world that, although sorely bruised and tried, this country remains strong.

I am not forgetting the role that young people have played in the transformation that we have been undergoing since 1990. Women and young people have been the segments of society that have been hardest hit by the crisis whose manifestations began to make themselves felt back in 1980.

I also realize that the deeper Côte d'Ivoire sank into the crisis, the more the funds needed to provide training for young people and women were drying up. For example, whereas the population has been increasing steadily at an annual rate of 3.8 per cent, funds for education and health have remained stagnant at 0.5 per cent.

This is why finding a solution to the present crisis means taking strong measures so that women and young people do not feel that they have been abandoned, so that they do not remain by the wayside. With this in mind, by the end of 2003 and in accordance with the promises that I made to young people during the electoral campaign of 2000, I will announce strong measures to create jobs. This will give our young people prospects and will turn them away from arms.

My dear compatriots,

During these difficult times, we have never been alone. From the start of the crisis the international community has been by our side. ECOWAS, France, the United Nations, the European Union, the African Union, the international financial institutions did not abandon us to our fate. They condemned the rebellion and immediately offered to mediate in the negotiations in which we decided to engage.

But the road to peace is never an easy one. We went to Accra, then to Lomé, to Dakar, then to Bamako. The political parties found themselves, at the invitation of France, in Linas-Marcoussis where they signed agreements; these were endorsed by the United Nations at the conference held at avenue Kléber in Paris.

Whatever one may criticize about the Linas-Marcoussis Agreements, they have at least the merit of reaffirming four fundamental principles, which are their raison d'être: the need to preserve the territorial integrity of the country; respect for the institutions of the Republic; restoration of the authority of the State; accession to and exercise of power through democratic means. We all know the main points on which these Agreements are founded: appointment of a consensus Prime Minister, formation of a government of national reconciliation, disarmament, reunification of the country, voting on an amnesty law, landowners' code, nationality code, eligibility, human rights, economic recovery and need to preserve social cohesion.

As soon as the avenue Kléber Conference was over, on 25 January 2003, I appointed a consensus Prime Minister to whom, in accordance with article 53 of our Constitution, I delegated the powers needed in order for the Government of the Republic to be able to operate and work for the restoration of peace.

I formed a balanced government of national reconciliation composed of ministers from the political parties that signed the Marcoussis Agreements, rebel movements and civil society. This government is now complete for the ministers of defence, internal security and the family were appointed in September 2003.

The nation has pardoned the rebels despite the serious acts they committed. On 6 August 2003, our Parliament voted a generous amnesty law in their favour which does not, however, go as far as giving impunity. I immediately promulgated that law and the acting Minister of Defence issued an order reintegrating military deserters into the army. I am asking the rebels to take the hand that the nation as a whole has extended to them.

This very day, Thursday, 27 November 2003, we began to discuss in the Council of Ministers the laws suggested in the Marcoussis Agreement. They comprise a series of texts covering all the issues opened by the Ivorian crisis — free movement of persons, right of residence and of establishment in the ECOWAS countries.

- Ivorian nationality code
- Article 55 of the Constitution
- Identification of the population of Côte d'Ivoire
- Ivorian national identity card
- Rural land
- Illicit enrichment
- Other

My dear compatriots,

Today disarmament has priority. Disarmament means liberating the occupied areas, redeploying the administration, resuming economic, social, political and cultural life throughout the territory. Disarmament puts an end to belligerence and paves the way for peace.

That is why I urge the whole nation to mobilize itself so that we can get through this stage in serenity. "Children know how to climb up, but they do not know how to get down again." That is the very wise message that the people of Daloa gave me the other day, when them came to visit me in the Presidential Palace. That message is intended for the entire Ivorian nation. We must help our brothers, our children who have taken up arms against the mother country, put an end to human suffering in the besieged areas, so as to free Côte d'Ivoire from this nightmare.

I have already said this. Today the rebellion has reached a deadlock, as has the international community in the face of the Ivorian crisis. But this deadlock is also a deadlock that faces Côte d'Ivoire as a whole. Our country is still waiting for peace.

Our defence and security forces have valiantly defended their country. It is our duty to build peace. We must pay tribute to our soldiers who have paid a heavy price for war.

The official funeral ceremony held at the police school on 15 November demonstrated the extent of the sacrifices made to defend the nation.

We salute our defence and security forces. We salute our martyrs. In their memory and for the glory of our defence and security forces, we will create an avenue of the armed forces and a boulevard 18 and 19 September 2002.

We were shaken up on 18 and 19 September 2002. We must no longer be shaken up. Now we must start to reflect on in-depth reform of our defence and security tools. That is why I have asked the minister of defence to revise the draft law on military programming so as to give our defence and security forces a face, operational capacities and new and greater resources.

But, as I said in my letter to the armed forces on the first anniversary of the outbreak of war, a war is always won with allies. We therefore need all our friends in order to take the last few steps that still separate us from Peace.

I should therefore like once again to thank all the States and all the international organizations for all that they have done and continue to do to help us resolve the crisis. I urge them to stay with us during these last few moments, the coming moments which will be decisive for peace.

I should like, in particular, to remind France of what I said to General Bentégeat, Chief of Staff of the French Armed Forces, when he visited Abidjan. "The time for recrimination is past. Now we must open the pages of a new solidarity, that is to say, a new cooperation."

In the name of all of you, I should like, this evening, to solemnly thank France for all it has done so far and for what it continues to do.

France has gone so far as to shed its blood for peace in our country. Two French soldiers died for Côte d'Ivoire. We owe respect to their memory and gratitude to the French authorities. May they receive here, in the name of the Ivorian people, the homage of the entire nation. They are in our hearts the symbol of a renewed alliance between our two sister countries, whom fate has bound by so many years of shared history.

Their sacrifice will not be in vain. Their sacrifice must not be in vain. I am counting on France to help us get through the final stages of cantonment, disarmament and reunification of the nation. I should now like to speak to the African countries, specifically the member countries of ECOWAS. I should like to thank them for, as soon as the crisis began, ECOWAS mobilized itself by our side, both when President Abdulaye Wade was head of our common organization and when he was succeeded by President Kufuor.

Our neighbours, our brothers of the subregion have spared no effort in order to restore peace in our country.

This evening I have asked them to stay with us as we make our final efforts for peace in Côte d'Ivoire and for balance in the whole of West Africa. I am hoping, above all from the countries of ECOWAS, that we will all reaffirm the principle that no State of ours will serve as a base for destabilizing another State. I am convinced that if this principle were to be observed, half of the conflicts in Black Africa would end.

In this regard, Côte d'Ivoire is following with interest developments in Liberia, that sister country which has been ravaged by 14 years of civil war. We are happy to see the international community firmly committed to resolving the Liberian conflict,

particularly since the return to stability in Liberia opens great prospects for subregional cooperation. When the Liberian President visited us, three days ago, I said that Côte d'Ivoire was prepared to work not only for the return of peace in his country but also to commit Ivorian companies to the reconstruction of economic infrastructures.

My dear compatriots,

I should like to remind you that in all the negotiations that I have been conducting, both inside the country and outside, I have been motivated by one thing: the desire to secure peace without compromising the future of Côte d'Ivoire. But just as we need peace for ourselves, within our borders, so we must realize that peace in Côte d'Ivoire will help to safeguard prosperity throughout the subregion on which our country's prosperity depends.

Today more than ever before, we must be united. The war is not yet over. We have one last step to take. The world will judge our capacity to remain one nation, united, strong and prosperous, by our determination to press on, resolutely. I am counting on you. I have confidence in you. Let us move ahead to peace without anguish, without impatience. This evening, I am convinced, my dear compatriots, that we have understood one another. Peace is at hand.

May God bless Côte d'Ivoire.

Abidjan, 27 November 2003

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-eighth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Letter dated 10 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you hereinafter of an incident involving Israeli aggression and violation which resulted in the killing of Lebanese nationals.

At 16.15 hours on 9 December 2003 an Israeli occupation forces patrol in the neighbourhood of the village of Ghajar fired on two Lebanese nationals who were on a hunt, carrying two 12-gauge hunting guns for that purpose. The attack resulted in their deaths. The occupation forces then proceeded in stealth to the scene of the incident and dragged the two bodies into occupied territory.

The enemy Israeli media alleged that Israeli forces had killed two armed persons near the village of Ghajar who were attempting to sneak into Israeli territory in order to carry out an operation against Israeli forces. The enemy later admitted that the two men who were killed had hunting guns, stating that their corpses would subsequently be returned to Lebanon.

It later became clear that the Lebanese victims of this act of treachery were university student Muhammad Mahmud al-Hadi, of Kafr Killa, born 1980, and Khudr Mustafa Arabi, of Katarmaya, born 1981, a resident of Kafr Killa, and that they were hunting along the course of the Wazzani river near the occupied village of Ghajar.

In this act of aggression perpetrated by enemy Israeli forces in flagrant violation of the Blue Line, those forces fired on Lebanese nationals travelling within Lebanese territory, causing their deaths, and subsequently proceeded in stealth to the scene of the incident in order to drag their bodies into occupied territory.

This inhumane act of aggression once again shows Israel's intent to keep the region in a state of tension and instability and its arrogance over its military superiority. Indeed, there is no doubt that one can distinguish, even from afar, between civilian hunters and bearers of military weapons. The intention, however, is to commit aggressive and totally unjustified murder.

03-65138 (E) 121203 121203

The Mission of Lebanon, in drawing the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the gravity and possible consequences of this act of aggression, requests to have this letter of complaint circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sami **Kronfol**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2003/1167

Security Council

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11 December 2003

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Letter dated 11 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council

On the instruction of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you, in your capacity as the President of the Security Council, a statement issued on 9 December 2003 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Revaz **Adamia**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

03-65249 (E) 111203 111203

Annex to the letter dated 11 December 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Russian]

On 9 December 2003, the Russian Federation, without preliminary consultations or coordination with the leaders of Georgia, introduced by a unilateral decision a simplified entry and departure procedure for residents of the Autonomous Republic of Adjaria.

According to official information from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, this action is motivated by the desire to gradually relax the visa regime between the two States and by the humanitarian aspects of this problem, which is absolutely incomprehensible for the Georgian side.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia states that the leaders of Georgia at one time understood the decision by the Russian Federation to introduce the visa regime between the two States, and this was not viewed by Georgia as interference in the internal affairs of the State. Nevertheless, the Georgian side has always opposed the visa regime and considered that it creates additional problems both in relations between the two States and for their nationals.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia considers that the implementation of the simplified visa regime with one of Georgia's regions — the Autonomous Republic of Adjaria — without preliminary agreement with the leaders of Georgia is a blatant violation of international law and the political ethics of relations between sovereign States, which not only is not in keeping with, but radically contradicts the repeatedly stated policy of the senior leaders of the Russian Federation with regard to Georgia, which entails good-neighbourly, equitable and friendly relations between the neighbouring States.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia issues a strong protest in connection with the unilateral action by the leaders of the Russian Federation and is forced to consider this act as blatant infringement of Georgia's sovereignty.

Tbilisi,
9 December 2003

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-eighth year

Identical letters dated 11 December 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

In grave breach of international law, including international humanitarian law, Israel, the occupying Power, continues to use excessive and indiscriminate force and to launch lethal military attacks against the Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Early today, the Israeli occupying forces carried out yet another raid in the densely populated Rafah refugee camp, a camp that has already suffered vast losses in terms of both human life and property as a result of the Israeli military campaign being waged against the Palestinian people over the past three years. The raid, which was conducted by Israeli ground forces consisting of more than 20 tanks and armoured vehicles and backed by helicopter gunships, was apparently launched for the purpose of carrying out the targeted killings of "militants". During the attack, the occupying forces killed at least 6 Palestinians and wounded more than 17 people, including children, some of whom remain in critical condition. The occupying forces also demolished three homes in the area, leaving yet more Palestinian families dispossessed and homeless.

Today's raid in Rafah follows last week's raids by the Israeli occupying forces in and around the city of Ramallah, in which at least four Palestinians were killed, including a nine-year-old boy, Muayad Mazen Abdelrahman Hamdan. At least two homes, one with four storeys, were also demolished by the occupying forces during those attacks, leaving several families homeless. Also, just two days ago, the occupying forces killed a 15-year-old boy, Faris Ibrahim Mohammed Abdelqader, from the Kalandiya refugee camp near Ramallah, as he and other youths were trying to remove parts of a fence being built around the city and the camp as part of the expansionist annexation wall that continues to be built by the occupying Power in direct violation of international law and the resolutions of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly.

Tragically, the toll of death and destruction throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, continues to rise almost daily, as reflected in the list of martyrs annexed to the present letter, and the situation on the

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ground continues to deteriorate as Israel continues to pursue all of its illegal policies and practices against the Palestinian people. Indeed, the occupying Power continues to confiscate Palestinian land and to destroy property and infrastructure for its settlement activities and its expansionist wall and continues to impose severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods, including medical and humanitarian. Moreover, the occupying forces continue to arrest, detain and imprison thousands of Palestinians. Such persistent, illegal and provocative actions by Israel are exacerbating the tense situation on the ground and deepening the humanitarian crisis being faced by the Palestinian people. In this regard, it seems apparent that the occupying Power intensifies such actions whenever serious efforts are being exerted to end the cycle of violence and resume negotiations between the two sides, and thus it remains solely responsible for the ensuing results.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 177 letters to you regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 22 October 2003 (A/ES-10/247-S/2003/1031), constitute a basic record of the crimes committed by the Israeli occupying forces against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

Accordingly, in follow-up to the above-mentioned letters, it is my profound regret to inform you that, since my last letter, at least 74 Palestinians, including children and women, have been killed by the Israeli occupying forces, including several people who died as a result of wounds sustained during the lethal Israeli military attacks carried out in Gaza City on 20 October 2003. The killing of these 74 Palestinian civilians raises the total number of Palestinian martyrs killed since September 2000 to 2,666. (The names of the martyrs that have been identified are contained in the annex to the present letter.)

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 11 December 2003 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* (Thursday, 23 October, to Thursday, 11 December 2003)

Thursday, 23 October 2003

1. Rafik Mohammed Ziyad Yaqoub Aqtibi
2. Ayoub Musbah Ayoub Al-Malik (died from wounds sustained on 20 October 2003)
3. Ra'ed Saad Khaled
4. Abdullah Abed Rabbo Ayad
5. Bilal Said Abu Hamodeh
6. Badr Mohammed Ahmed Musa Suleiman

Friday, 24 October 2003

1. Mohammed Tawfik Mahmoud Hithat (died from wounds sustained on 20 October 2003)
2. Ibrahim Jouma'a Tabazeh (18 years old)
3. Samir Mohammed Hamed Foudeh
4. Mohammed Ahmed Al-Sarfandi
5. Mohammed Ismail Alyan Hamideh

Saturday, 25 October 2003

Masoud Ali Ayyash (died from wounds sustained on 20 October 2003)

Sunday, 26 October 2003

Akram Hamed Bakroun (17 years old, died from wounds sustained on 21 October 2003)

Monday, 27 October 2003

Kareem Alyan Hussein Al-Kafarneh

Tuesday, 28 October 2003

Ibrahim Aref Ibrahim Na'nish

* The total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 is 2,666.

Wednesday, 29 October 2003

1. Salah Abdel Ghafar Asaad (16 years old, died from wounds sustained on 20 October 2003)
2. Mohammed Subhi Awad
3. Bahaa Jaber Mohammed Zubaidi (12 years old)
4. Mohammed Hosni Hamad

Thursday, 6 November 2003

1. Imtiyaz Abbas Saleh Abu Ras
2. Fayez Ahmed Mustafa Salameh

Friday, 7 November 2003

1. Mohammed Tawfik Al-Najjar
2. Nazmi Fawzi Al-Najjar
3. Mu'min Omar Al-Maghazi
4. Mahmoud Sabri Al-Qayed (10 years old)
5. Mohammed Nazmi Hasheesh
6. Mohammed Mustafa Abu Nijmeh

Saturday, 8 November 2003

1. Ramzi Mohammed Jaradat
2. Mohammed Abdelrahman Hasan Salah (18 years old)
3. Ibrahim Rabie' Dardouneh
4. Mahmoud Omar Haboub
5. Shadi Rafik Saeed Haboub
6. Mu'taz Wasaf Mustafa 'Amoodi (16 years old)

Sunday, 9 November 2003

1. Subhi Saleh Shareer (died from wounds sustained on 26 October 2003)
2. Samer Suleiman Abu Assab (died from wounds sustained on 4 November 2003)
3. Ahmed Muhanad Nafa'a Marei'e (10 years old, died from wounds sustained on 8 November 2003)

Tuesday, 11 November 2003

Shadi Na'im Abu Anzeh (14 years old)

Wednesday, 12 November 2003

1. Suboh Mazen Mohammed Suboh (14 years old, died from wounds sustained on 8 November 2003)
2. Nahed Mohammed Kotkot (17 years old)

Friday, 14 November 2003

Hamdan Mahmoud Hindi Al-Arameen

Saturday, 15 November 2003

Ahmed Marwan Nasr Haneni (14 years old)

Sunday, 16 November 2003

Hassan Ziyadeh Ismail Abu Khileh

Monday, 17 November 2003

Yussef Taleb Ziyab Khider

Tuesday, 18 November 2003

Samir Omar Qishdeh

Thursday, 20 November 2003

Mohammed Suleiman Khalil Sarsoor

Saturday, 22 November 2003

1. Ahmed Fayez Yehiya Assaf
2. Ibrahim Ahmed Ali Jalamneh (11 years old)

Wednesday, 26 November 2003

1. Hani Salem Al-Rubaieh
2. Rashed Mohammed Abdelrahman Abu Shabaan (15 years old)

Thursday, 27 November 2003

1. Khaled Ahmed Al-Samiri
2. Osama Suleiman Al-Samiri
3. Ibrahim Musa Al-Samiri

Friday, 28 November 2003

Sayed Saleh Salem Abu Safreh

Sunday, 30 November 2003

Yussef Ismail Abu Matar

Monday, 1 December 2003

1. Sayed Abdelkareem Khidr Qasem
2. Saleh Mahmoud Hussein Al-Talhmeh
3. Muayad Mazen Abdelrahman Hamdan (9 years old)
4. Hassanein Hamdi Hassanein Romaneh

Tuesday, 2 December 2003

Amjed Mahmoud Kamal Al-Saadi

Wednesday, 3 December 2003

1. Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Zahran (18 years old)
2. Dr. Hind Suleiman Al-Sharatheh

Friday, 5 December 2003

Jihad Musa Al-Akhras (17 years old)

Saturday, 6 December 2003

1. Abdelkareem Mohammed Arafat Sukar
2. Ashraf Abdelsalam Al-Habah

Monday, 8 December 2003

Mohammed Eid Al-Tarabeen

Tuesday, 9 December 2003

1. Faris Ibrahim Mohammed Abdelqader (15 years old)
2. Jihad Rasmi Aref Dofsh
3. Hatem Shafik Abdelqader Al-Qawasmi

Thursday, 11 December 2003

1. Saber Ahmed Abu Loli
2. Omar Fawzi Abu Muhsen
3. Nasser Mohammed Abu Najah
4. Eid Mohammed Al-Mahmoum
5. Mohammed Rajab Zeino
6. Suleiman Mohammed Al-Akhras (17 years old)

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Security Council

Distr.: General
12 December 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 2 December 2003 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 24 November 2003 transmitting a letter from Mr. Jalal Talabani, President of the Iraqi Governing Council, regarding the timetable agreed upon with the Coalition Provisional Authority in accordance with paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1511 (2003). The contents of the aforementioned letters have been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They will shortly consider the information contained therein.

(*Signed*) Stefan **Tafrov**
President of the Security Council

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Security Council

Distr.: General
12 December 2003

Original: English

Letter dated 11 December 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

With reference to my letter of 24 November 2003 and upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to request that the letter from Mr. Jalal Talabani, interim President of the Iraqi Governing Council, to the President of the Security Council regarding the timetable agreed upon with the Coalition Provisional Authority in accordance with paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1511 (2003) be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Said S. **Ahmad**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 11 December 2003 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

24 November 2003

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. Jalal Talabani, interim President of the Iraqi Governing Council, regarding the timetable agreed upon with the Coalition Provisional Authority in accordance with paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1511 (2003).

(*Signed*) Said S. **Ahmad**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic]
[23 November 2003]

I have the honour to inform you and the members of the Security Council that the Iraqi Governing Council, having been invited by the Security Council, in paragraph 7 of resolution 1511 (2003), to establish a timetable and programme for the drafting of a new constitution for Iraq and for the holding of democratic elections under that constitution, has decided to hold general elections for the establishment of a constitutional convention no later than 15 March 2005. The constitution that will be prepared by the said convention will be submitted to the Iraqi people for approval in a referendum. By the end of 2005, elections will be held to elect a new government in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The Governing Council and the transitional government which will be elected by the end of June 2004 will make the necessary arrangements in preparation for these elections, inter alia by conducting a complete and accurate population census, drafting a law containing electoral regulations, preparing an electoral register and adopting laws concerning political parties, the press and meetings.

Prior to commencing the above-mentioned constitutional process, the transitional governing council will draft, no later than the end of February 2004, a law concerning the administration of the Iraqi State in accordance with the following principles:

1. Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of religion, freedom of exercise of religious practice and equality of all citizens.

2. Separation of the three branches of government.

3. Introduction of some degree of decentralization in the administration of the governorates, taking into consideration the current situation in Iraqi Kurdistan.

4. Establishment of the principle of civilian control of the Iraqi armed and security forces.

5. Establishment of a unified federal democratic and multilateral system that respects the Islamic identity of the majority of the Iraqi people while ensuring the rights of other religions and religious communities.

The aforementioned law will provide for the establishment of a provisional legislative body in accordance with procedures that will guarantee broad representation of all segments of Iraqi society. This legislative body, to be established no later than the end of May 2004, will elect a provisional Iraqi government no later than the end of June 2004, at which point the Coalition Provisional Authority will be dissolved. The occupation acknowledged by the Security Council in resolution 1483 (2003) will then come to an end and the Governing Council will have no more raison d'être given the existence of the provisional government. In light of the above, it would be appropriate for the Security Council to adopt another resolution that would take into consideration the new circumstances.

(*Signed*) Jalal **Talabani**
President of the Iraqi Governing Council